

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

KING IN SCOTLAND FOR GATHERING OF CLANS

London Still Attracts Society People, Despite Unfashionableness of Season.

LADY SUFFOLK IN COUNTRY

Duchess of Manchester in Her Grosvenor Square House—Lady Curzon Also Among Those Tarrying.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 23.—King George and Queen Mary have announced their intention of being present at the Braemar gathering with the Princess Royal, in the park at Braemar, September 4. The gathering of the clans was not held last year, owing to the death of the Duke of Fife. It is anticipated that this year it will be a brilliant success, owing to the presence of their majesties, and as this is the fashionable event of the year in Scotland many well known people will be in attendance at the gathering, an event which has been in existence for close on a century.

Except when a death occurs among the patrons, the gathering of the clans is an annual fixture and a fete day in the Highlands. The scene presented of men in tartans and women in smart gowns, sashed with the colors of the clans, and wearing their badges is most picturesque. The King is chief patron of the event, which, it is interesting to note, received royal recognition from Queen Victoria more than sixty years ago, when she first graced the gathering with her presence.

While the majority of English society people and Americans who figure in the smartest set over here have gone to the French resorts or to Scotland, still London is not the dreary desert which those who are absent may imagine. There are plenty of well known people in town for various reasons. Lady Edith Ashley is still in her town house, owing to indisposition, and Lady Doreen Long is another who has remained in town, on account of the illness of her husband.

Mrs. Hylton Jolliffe is at her house in Lowndes Square, where her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. William Wyndham, are staying with her en route for Scotland.

Miss Mercedes Nevill is seen out every day driving, and Lady Margaret Orr-Ewing, who has been away for the greater part of the season, has returned to her house in Hill Street.

Lord Londonderry was seen walking in the park recently. He and Lady Londonderry will be at Mount Stewart for a part of the late summer and autumn.

Lady Howe remains at Curzon street, as Lady Haliburton has again taken Penn House.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester are back in their house at Grosvenor Square for a short stay, and others out and about lately have been Lord Henry Nevill and Sir John and Lady Milbank.

The handsome American wife of the Earl of Suffolk, as usual, has spent the greater part of the summer out of town at their fine home in Charlton Park, situated in the most beautiful part of Wiltshire. Lady Suffolk, who was Margaret Leiter, infinitely prefers the country to town, and in her picturesque home has done a certain amount of entertaining throughout the last few months. Now, she and Lord Suffolk, with most of the rest of the social world, are moving north, and for the next six or eight weeks will be at Loch Lulach Lodge, where they have arranged a number of house parties for the shooting season.

Lady Sophia Paston Cooper has taken Highcliffe Castle for the summer, and has many visitors. Highcliffe Castle has seen many tenants, one of the most important in recent years being the German Emperor, who occupied it when visiting England two or three years ago. Among other tenants of note were Lady Curzon, who stayed there after her serious illness in 1904, and in another year the late George Cavendish-Bentinck and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, King Edward honoring them there with a week-end visit. The beautiful estate was formerly the property of Louisa, Lady Waterford, and after her death went to Colonel Stuart Wortley.

The question of the fortification of the Panama Canal was resurrected today by Professor Slayden, of Washington, and Professor Bismarck, of Colorado, who secured the attention of the Congress to a motion asking the United States Government not to fortify the canal.

On the motion of Professor Call, of Washington, the delegates placed on record their great satisfaction at President Wilson's proposal for the submission of disputes which could not be settled diplomatically for investigation by an international committee.

DON'T FORTIFY CANAL. PEACE CONGRESS URGES

Closing Session Voices Its Thanks to Wilson for His Pacific Attitude.

The Hague, Aug. 23.—The twentieth Universal Peace Congress held its closing session in the Knights' Hall today. The delegates voted to hold the next peace congress at Vienna in 1914.

The Peace Congress finished its labors after recording a further series of good intentions, and its appreciation of President Wilson's attitude toward pacifism. The thanks of the Congress were ordered to be communicated by telegraph to President Wilson.

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COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK.



JOY RIDERS ARE ABROAD

Unusual Number of American Cars Seen on Continent.

SIGHTSEERS IN LONDON

Invasion from This Country Growing—Prominent Folk Visiting Europe.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 23.—The middle of August sees the American invasion growing larger. The ancient world still seems a playground for visitors from overseas, and Kalamazoo, Mich.; Tucson, Ariz.; Butte, Mont.; Hangar, Me., and even South Bend, Ind., are represented daily at Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and the fictitious "Old Curiosity Shop" in Portugal street.

Many American automobiles are seen in the London streets, their comparatively narrow tread and high set bodies easily distinguishing them from the low-hung, powerful British cars, with their wide, roomy tonneaus. A great many Americans are motoring in England and Ireland this summer, and perhaps one-third of the visitors owning cars take them across the Channel and continue their mad joy ride through the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, who are here from New York, have been joined by George Jay, Jr., and Kingston Gould, from Paris. Philip Dodge and his daughter have left Claridge's Hotel.

Harry Payne Whitney, W. P. Thompson, Louis Thompson, Yale Dolan and D. P. Sage have all arrived on the Imperator, and are going to-morrow to Holwick Teasdale, Yorkshire, for the shooting. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the latter so well known as the president of the Anti-Noise Society, are with their daughters at the Ritz. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill Rodewald have left the Ritz. Robert Leonard lives has gone to Paris, as have Lloyd Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Eberhardt and Mrs. Helen White.

William Penn Cresson, second secretary of the American Embassy, left on Wednesday for South America. He has been ordered to the American Legation at Ecuador. Commander Noble, Frederick Townsend Martin and Harold Vanderbilt have all returned to the Berkeley Hotel from the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Whelan and George Whelan have sailed on the Imperator.

Henry Morgenthau and Frederic Courtland Penfield, two new additions to the American diplomatic service, have been in London for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele and their daughters, Nancy and Kathryn, are at Claridge's. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKim and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood are guests at the same hotel.

Bishop Francis Key Brooke sailed yesterday. George Tyler, who has been at Evian-les-Bains, sailed to-day for home, on La Provence. Among the guests at the Cecil are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. R. Crawford and family and Otis De Bell, of New York. Michael J. Dwyer, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Scott, of Washington, are at the Metropole. Mr. Scott is secretary of the Carnegie Peace Fund. Mrs. James Henry Smith has returned from Paris.

John B. Stanchfield was at the Savoy for a few days, and among the other guests there are Mrs. G. P. Smart, Miss Dunham and J. W. Oliphant. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Woolworth sailed on the Imperator. P. Cudahy has gone to the country. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt came here from their yacht, the North Star, and have gone to Scotland. Eric Dahlgren is here for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Endicott have gone to the country.

Victor Lawson, of Chicago, who arrived on the Baltic, has been touring England. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart I. Rawlings, of San Francisco; Grant Spear, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Herbert, W. H. Carpenter and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis T. Bishop, all of New York, are guests at the Piccadilly. Frank A. Munsey has returned from Paris. Mrs. Richard Kearns is back from Vienna, and K. Seligman has returned from Paris.

Major F. B. Pinkus arrived on the Imperator and is now at the Ritz. Among the other guests there are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Wagner and Mr. and Mrs. William Whitehouse. At the Carlton are Colonel J. J. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Shedford, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Woodward and Mr. and Mrs. Legrand Beers.

Lord Haldane will conform to custom and leave the Great Seal at home in the custody of three Lords Commissioners. This will by no means be the first time the Great Seal has been placed in commission. Indeed, it has been so dealt with once or often in every reign save that of the late King Edward VII. The last time was in 1859, when, owing to the difficulty in choosing a successor to Lord Cottonham, the Seal was placed in the keeping of Lord Langdale (Master of the Rolls), Vice Chancellor Shadwell and Baron Rolfe.

A Treasured Heirloom.

In due course Lord Haldane may become the absolute possessor of a Great Seal to treasure among his heirlooms and do with as he likes. It is not generally known that a new Great Seal, like new coinage, is struck at the Mint upon the accession of a new sovereign. The old one goes through the process known as "denaturing," that is to say, the sovereign strikes it a blow with a hammer sufficient to make a slight distinguishing mark. It is at the disposal of the monarch, but by long custom it is regarded as a perquisite of the Lord Chancellor. A Lord Chancellor need not, however, have to wait for the demise of the sovereign before he comes into possession of the treasure. No less than four Seals were struck in the reign of Queen Victoria—in 1838, 1840, 1878 and 1900—in consequence of the mechanical parts of the old ones becoming worn out, and Mr. Gibson Bowles, M. P., once elicited from the late Mr. Hanbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, through a question in Parliament, that the cost of these varied from \$2,000 to \$2,000.

Such an incident as a wrangle as to who shall become the possessor of a disused Great Seal seems hardly possible, yet it happened in the reign of William IV. When the new Seal was made Lord Lyndhurst was Lord Chancellor, but by the time it was approved by the king Lord Brougham had succeeded to the office. These two disputed as to who was entitled to the old one. The practical monarch settled the matter by breaking the Seal in two, and giving a portion to each.

BRIEF FROM POPE PIUS

Metz Congress Directed to Sustain Papal Claims.

Rome, Aug. 23.—Pope Pius X has directed to the Catholic congress in Metz a brief, in which it is said:

"He decided to reclaim with strength the full and sincere liberty and recognition of the Roman Pontiff, as his dignity requires, as the common father of all the Christian nations. I approve your courage in the desire of freeing the Church from the obstacles that from every side hinder its action."

LORD CHANCELLOR SAILS

Viscount Haldane Aboard the Lusitania for New York.

KING'S CONSENT OBTAINED

Royal Permission to Leave the Kingdom Not Granted Since Days of Henry VIII.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 23.—The thing that disconcerts Lord Haldane most about his trip to America is that he will have such a short stay and such a small chance of observing institutions of "that great country," the Lord Chancellor told American newspaper correspondents who saw him off at the Lusitania's train at Euston to-day.

"I am looking forward with great interest to my trip," he added, "but I am trying to preserve a tranquil attitude."

He is accompanied by his secretary, Sir Kenneth McKenzie, and his sister, Miss Haldane.

The Lord Chancellor's absence from the United Kingdom is by official consent from his majesty. This appears to be the first time such an event has occurred since Lord Chancellor Wolsey went on his famous embassy to France. That was an occasion which gave rise to serious consequences, for Wolsey committed the grave offence of taking with him the Great Seal, of which he, as the highest officer of the state, was legal custodian, and actually sealed writs with it at Calais. So grave a departure from privilege was this regarded that it was made one of the grounds of impeachment of the famous cardinal.

Seal in a Tea Chest.

This breach of constitutional practice had also an illustration while Lord Brougham was Lord Chancellor. Brougham was a man of somewhat erratic and extravagant courses, and once on a journey to Scotland he committed acts which were said to have given the final stroke to the confidence of the king. Not only did he indulge in a carouse with the bar mess at Lancaster while on his way to the North, but at the country house of the Dowager Duchess of Bedford he lost the Great Seal, and found it again in a game at blind-man's buff. The account of the incident is well worth reproducing from Mr. Atlay's "Victorian Chancellors":

At Rothiemurcus, where a large party of Southern were the guests of the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, he "tumbled so familiarly with the ladies that he was reproved on him they stole the Great Seal and hid it in a tea chest in the drawing room, where he was compelled to discover it blindfolded and guided by the music of the piano, which rose loud of sank according as he was "hot" or "cold." The king had been furious with the Chancellor for conveying the Great Seal across the border, an act which he genuinely believed to partake of the nature of high treason, and an exaggerated account of the romp at Rothiemurcus did not tend to calm him. Nor was he in any way soothed by the bulletins in which Brougham assured him of their joint popularity in the North.

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GERALD FLAT CASE MOVES

British Labor Member Issues Pamphlet Excoriating Home Secretary and Calling for Publication of All the Facts.

KEIR HARDIE TO ANGER

looks like a tale which might be told with profit to the marines.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 23.—J. Keir Hardie, the Welsh Labor M. P., refuses to allow the notorious Queenie Gerald case to die, despite Home Secretary McKenna's many denials and the statements made in the House of Commons that no members of the Cabinet or of Parliament are concerned in the case. The fact is, too many people know the truth, and know the identity of the foreign scion of royalty concerned, who has for the last few years been a frequent visitor to London. He is very prominent in English society and intimate with the English royal family. The names of others almost equally prominent in public life figure in Mrs. Gerald's account books and are also widely canvassed.

Not only are the details of the Gerald case widely known, but it is well known that there is also another resort of the same character in Knightsbridge whose books contain names the publication of which would make a scandal of dimensions sufficient to disrupt English society and political life, as well as the legal profession, seeing that at least one of the best known figures at the English bar is an assiduous frequenter of both the Gerald and the Knightsbridge places.

The English are very fond of saying that America still has the habit of washing her dirty linen in public, which practice has been abandoned by older civilizations, but many people in England are beginning to feel and to say it is better to wash in public than to wash at all.

Mr. Keir Hardie published this week a pamphlet on the Gerald case, in which he says: "Queenie Gerald is not to be prosecuted on a charge of being a procuress. The evidence, says Mr. McKenna, is incomplete. The letters indicate a desire on the part of persons unknown to Mrs. Gerald to procure girls for them, but she never did. How does Mr. McKenna know that? Why does he make so bold and unqualified a statement on a matter of such great importance without producing evidence in support? Has Queenie Gerald made thousands and acquired jewelry almost fabulous in price out of three or four girls? Is it a likely tale? Was it for such that a flat decked with sixteen dozen arm lilies, hot scented baths, prepared whips and lashes reminiscent of Oriental orgies were provided? It

looks like a tale which might be told with profit to the marines.

"But, says Mr. McKenna, her dupes were told she procured young girls and gave her large sums for the purpose, but she never did. Marvellous! If that statement be true, why is the woman not to be prosecuted as a swindler or a thief? Is the law so powerless that it cannot touch this woman at any point?"

"In addition to the nameless letters the police have ledgers, cash books and diaries found at the flat. They contain full names and perhaps also addresses. But, says the ever ready McKenna, these are in the handwriting of the woman and are therefore valueless as evidence. Paul Cinqvevill isn't it with the amazing Home Secretary. The letters are no use because they do not contain real names in the handwriting of the writers. When the real names are found they are no use as evidence because they are in the woman's handwriting."

"Suppose this had been a charge against strike leaders or militant suffragettes! Does any one doubt that Scotland Yard would have brought the letters, ledgers and diaries together and by piecing the evidence discovered the identity of the writers of the letters? But in either of those cases there has not been a prince, a foreigner, of course, or a Sandhurst cadet among the letter writers. Mr. McKenna appears anxious and willing to defend everything done in connection with the case, while disclaiming any interference by his department."

"Let the labor organizations demand that this woman be put on trial for procuration. Travers Humphreys says evidence to justify the accusation exists. James Han Lawrie appears to agree. Let the churches speak out. The case is well within the sphere of their work. Let temperance societies and kindred organizations speak out. Purity is an integral part of temperance. Let the nation speak out. There are 350,000 fallen women on the streets of Great Britain, and Queen Victoria told us the Bible is the secret of England's greatness! Greatness with 350,000 fallen women! Five hundred thousand fresh cases of the most serious forms of disease every year! Bombard McKenna with petitions and resolutions to forget the prince, the duke and the Sandhurst cadet. These, if they exist, must take their chance."

Parliament sat in Westminster Hall, though not exclusively, from quite early times. Justice was administered there in the King's name, and some of the most important and tragic state trials were held beneath the roof. Sir William Wallace, King Charles I. Sir Thomas More, Anne Boleyn, the Protector, Somerset and Strafford are only a few of those who faced their fate beneath the old oak timbers. Gladstone and Edward VII both lay dead beneath the roof.

But the roof has gazed on far less solemn sights. Royal feasts and entertainments innumerable have been held beneath it. Stalls for merchandise were set up within it as early as the fourteenth century, and in the reign of Charles II the booksellers and stationers of the hall were a privileged class, with special exemption from the penalties applied for the unlicensed press. Here the inhabitants of Westminster hurriedly stored their goods and furniture when terrified by the great fire, and hither the aforesaid Mr. Peys resorted in quest of some of his more flagrant forgeries.

Other Relics Restored.

The preservation of the great monument has excited great interest and pleasure in England. The little island is rich in ancient piles, so old now that from time to time strong measures have to be taken in order to protect them. Peterborough has had to be partly rebuilt, and Winchester, the longest Gothic cathedral in Europe, has just been repaired. The Church of St. Oswald, Ashbourne, is in danger of collapse, and the security of St. Paul's is seriously in question. So the duty now being done by the Office of Works in restoring the wonderful old roof of Westminster Hall is indeed well worth while.

The roof spreads 240 feet long, and its apex is 92 feet above the floor. The remarkable thing about it is its width—8 feet from side to side, a slight covered in a single span by stout English oak. With the exception of the modern iron-roofed roofs, there is but one roof in the world with a greater span—the Hall of Justice in Padua.

The construction of the new front of Buckingham Palace is proceeding apace. More than one hundred workmen are engaged in obliterating the dull and dingy facade and giving the royal residence an appearance more in harmony with its surroundings. The work, which will occupy three months, will cost about \$300,000, a sum furnished by the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee. The Office of Works has accepted the plan of Sir Aston Webb, who designed the Admiralty Arch, the Mall and the Memorial. When finished the front of the palace will be covered with white Portland stone.

A VICTORIAN EXHIBITION

Memorials of Sovereigns Collected by Queen Mary.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 23.—Queen Mary has been busy at Balmoral getting together a collection of intimate things belonging to